ISBABL IN TENTS.

A Day at the Barnsboro Camp-meeting-The Consummation of Discomfort-10,000 People in a Swelter of Heat and a Cloud of Dust-The Tribulations of Going to and fro. From Our Own Correspo

IN THE WOODS NEAR BARNSBORO, N. J., Aug. 15. "Ten thousand people in a swelter of heat and a cloud of dust!" The caption is literally true, and the dogged patience manifested by this melting multitude affords a rare opportunity for studying some of the most striking peculiarities of the American people. The "Old Bethel Camp-meeting," which was opened on the 11th and will close on the 19th of the present month, is held in a clump of trees, of large growth and ample extent, situated immediately to the right of the line of the West Jersey Railroad, about a mile and a half below Barnsboro Station, and fifteen miles below the Camden terminus. In front of the camp-meeting ground there is a long platform by the side of the railroad track, at which almost every train in either direction stops to disembark passengers during the continuance of the encampment. The railroad company has been taxed to its utmost capacity in carrying all the people that have presented themselves, and in addition to those who have reached the camp by rail there has been a constant stream flowing in from all quarters of the compass, until the multitude has reached the climax, and as I now write numbers, according to the estimate of prominent participants in the religious exercises, about ten thousand.

Going to the Camp. The trains that left Camden on Saturday afterneon were crowded to suffocation, and hundreds were left behind. Your correspondent prepared to take the 6 o'clock evening train, and to make sure of a seat was ready to take the cars at five. But there were already several hundred people on hand and no cars to take. Every available piece of rolling stock had been brought into use, and yet before the 6 o'clock train could be made up the train that had preceded it must return. About seven it pushed into the depot, every car packed with people who had been to the encampment and been satisfied. By this time the crowd of people in waiting had been swelled to monster proportions. It was so manifest that all could not be accommodated with seats, that, as soon as the train pansed, there was a grand rush, and despite the commands and exertions of the railway officials, it was found impossible to keep them at bay long enough to permit the homeward-bound passengers to alight. So the multitudes bound in opposite directions encountered each other on the platforms and at the narrow doorways, and great was the shock of the conflict. While the struggle for ingress and egress was being fought at the ends of the ears, hundreds of men who could not get near enough to the objective points to participate made their way head foremost into the carthrough the open windows, and when the heroes of the platforms finally effected an entrance they found the choice seats, and frequently the whole array of seats, already occupied.

At half-past 7 the train moved from the depot, and about 9 it stopped at the camp station, when the great throng filed through the narrow roadway leading into the woods. Supper for eight hundred at half-past 9 was a serious task. A few hundreds contrived to get something to eat, and several hundreds were content to throw themselves upon the straw without a bite. The Camp at Night.

The regular sermon for the evening was about over, but a large prayer-meeting was still in progress at the preachers' stand, while from all the larger tents surrounding the circle came the sound of prayer and hymn in an unbroken and discordant strain. Altogether there are about six hundred tents within the limits of the camp ground. Many of these, especially the ones facing the circle, are buts rather than tents, being built of rough boards, with some deference to comfort, although in utter deliance of all the rules of taste. The majority of the small tents have seen service of a far different kind, and still bear the imprint of the National Government. from which they were purchased by speculators, who made a handsome profit upon their investments, and at the same time enabled the campmeeting people to obtain comfortable and substantial quarters at marvellously low rates.

Here and there about the camp there is a square case of earth, supported, at a height of about six feet from the ground, by four upright posts. On each of these is a pile of blazing embers which serve to light up the encampment, casting upon the scene a sombre glare which adds much to its solemnity. The crowd of participants in the services at the stand, and the spectators, surge and sway about the point of interest; exhortations to penitence, and pleas for mercy, and songs of praise, and shouts of joy arise from hundreds of eager and zealous lips: and over all the lurid flame of the pine-knots casts its dim religious lustre. To one who is accustomed to the scene, and who has faith in the efficacy of its appliances and surroundings as agencies for bringing sinners into the fold of the Church, it has a strong and peculiar attraction. To one who witnesses it for the first time, it possesses a strange, weird, and impressive interest, even if its influences do not penetrate to the depths of his soul and move all the chords of his being into harmony with its spirit. To one who is so touched and moved. and who has hitherto nerved his heart in stubbornness against all religious feeling, it marks an epoch. Demons of torment and imps of darkness are conjured up; they glare at him among the flames of the pine-knots, they leer at him among the tree tops, they haunt him and torture him antil they drive him to despair; and in his desperation he throws himself prostrate upon the earth, he smites his breast in an agony of spirit, he cries out with all the energy of his soul, "Lord, be merciful to me, a sinner!" And then comes the wrestling with the angels of the Lord: hours-perchance whole days-of deep contrition, of earnest longing, of pitiful pleading, until at last the crisis is past, his heart is changed, his soul regenerated, his faith grounded on the Rock of Ages, and despair gives place to gladness. With some this gladness is overpowering, uncontrollable, and manifested in a fashion that verges on ranting and borders on the ridiculous; with others it is deep and quiet-in truth, a joy that is unspeakable because so full of glory.

Night and Morning.

At 10 o'clock the bell at the preachers' stand broke in upon the jargon of prayer and hymn, commanding dispersal and silence. But it was quite midnight before the camp was silent, the meetings in many of the tents being continued until their participants were literally used up and forced to seek repose. One by one they were brought to an end, until at last the only scene of attraction was a group of a dozen zealous brethren who sat upon a long table at one of the eating booths, and sang hymn after hymn, as if there was no end to the catalogue, and no such thing as striking bottom in the wells of joy which had been opened in their hearts.

At five o'clock in the morning the harsh and immelodious notes of the old broken-down and sed-up bell which sounded the orders of the day were again heard, and the camp was soon astir. A large number gave their faces a mere touch of water, and made their way unkempt to one of the larger tents in which a prayer-meeting was to commence forthwith, but the greater number by far were disposed to go about the labors of the Sabbath with more deliberation.

"Come ye to the Waters," and bring your small

change with you. Water is scarce-most abominably scarce, Several wells have been sunk within the limits of the camp, but the valley of Baca, before the rain came and filled the pools, could not have stood more in need of this indispensable element. At every hour of the day the water-carts have been driving into the camp, bringing the liquid by the barrel from the brooks and creeks around about, and still there is a scarcity. Back of the camp, at the distance of a quarter of a mile or so, runs a small stream, the banks of which were speedly lined with men and women performing their ablations. Some were fortunate possessors of tin basins, and fared comparatively well, but many were without any such appliances, and made the best of it by stooping down by the side of the rivulet and using a common and very inconvenient ewer. Just beyond this stream are a couple of springs the fee-simple of which belongs to a couple of land sharks who guards them night and day. They drive a thriving trade, dispensing their scarce commodity at three cents per bucket, two cents per pitcher, and one cent per drink. Frequently during the day the enius of the fountain would keep a dozen thirsty creatures walting for a sip while he dived down into the ample pockets of his trousers among the nickels and coppers to fish out the change for a twenty-five cent note, and when his dull arithmetic had figured out the problem, he would hand over a cup full of water with one hand and twenty-four cents with the other. And all the while the songs of praise were rising from the adjacent woods, in mockery of this Sabbath moneychanging. The Daily Routine.

as announced in the placards which greet you at every turn, demands family prayer at 6 o'clock, breakfast at half-past 6, prayer-meeting at the stand at 8, preaching at 10, dinner at half-past 12, preaching again at half-past 2, supper at half-past 5, a third sermon at 7, and, as already noted, lights out and quiet at 10, Soon after the eight o'clock meeting was organized this morning, the screeching of a locomotive whistle was heard, and such as had more of uriosity for seeing the new comers than of interest in the religious services wended their way to the entrance to the encampment.

"No Sumber Trains." The rules of the camp prohibit the stopping of trains on Sunday at the station just opposite, and consequently all who wished to drop down from the city on the Sabbath were obliged to alight at Barnsboro, and from that point tramp through the heat and dust a mile and a half to the woods. But despite this ordeal, they came by the hundreds, the head of the procession being far into the camp while the tail end was still at the station. In the evening, when the up train was due at Barnsboro, there was a vast multitude at that place, eager for the fray over the seats. Almost instantaneously thirteen empty cars were densely packed, and the twelve cars which had left Cape May comfortably filled were as quickly crowded to the suffocating

The Camp in General. As I have already said, the crowd in attendance during the day was swollen to about ten thousand. As the preaching is in progress almost very seat, even upon the outer limits of the circle, is occupied, while nearer the stand the am is literally impenetrable. Then around this congregation sways a great string of promenaders, so thickly stowed that you go not as you wish, but as you must. Still without this ring is a great concourse scattered among the tents, and hanging around the outskirts, and peace and order reign over all. But the heat is stifling, and a great cloud of dust rests upon the scene, making it, altogether, the very consummation of discomfort.

To-day, as a matter of course, is the big day of the meeting. To-morrow and during the remainder of the week there will be fewer people in attendance, and such pleasure, social and religious, as can be garnered at an old-fashioned Jersey camp-meeting will be reaped in abun-WASHTENAW.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FEES FROM PENSIONERS.—As frequent complaints iduce the belief that certain pension agents make a practice of charging pensioners more than the legal fees for securing their semi-annual pension pay, all United States pensioners are kereby notified that the proper and legal charges for securing such For oath of identity.....

For each additional eath, if any, is cents. No other charges should be paid by pensioners, except the actual cost of postage and of the certificate of official character of magistrate when required, which s only once. It is reported that pensioners are often charged from \$1 to \$5 semi-annually instead of the above sums, and the attention of all soldiers and friends of soldiers of their widows and orphans is called to the above local rates. No charges for alled to the above local rates. No charges for time," for "rallroad fare," for "cashing in advance," r other illegal commis

THE ABSENAL ROBBERTY-THE PRISONERS ALL Discharger, A final bearing was given this morning before Alderman Kerr to William H. Gill, Jr., ho was absent from the last hearing of the percharged with being co-safe at the United St who made the new key which was found in the cess-pool attached to the place was on the stand, and was unable to identify young Gill as brought the key to him as a pattern for the new key.
Detective Franklin was also on the stand, and stating that no additional evidence could be procured, the magistrate discharged the prisoner.

DISREGARD OF THE REQUEST OF THE CHIEF EX-GINEER OF THE WATER WORKS.—Hundreds of the GINERIC OF THE WATER WORKS.—Hundreds of the citizens, notwithstanding the threatened short supplay of water, pay no attention whatever to the matter, and use the water just as carelessly as ever. During Saturday night the police of the Fourth district found no less than eight places, in the vicinity of Third and Arch Streets, where employes had gone home leaving the water running. Where it was possible, the police broke in the stores and shut off the spiggot.

Highway Robbery.—William Mayer and Henry Possieller have been held by Alderman Toland for highway robbery. The complainant, who had been brought to the Seventh district Station on a drunken charge, stated that at an early bour yesterday morning he was attacked by the prisoners at Second and Coates streets, and robbel of his watch and money. The arrest was made by Policemen Amon and

THE SCOTTISH GAMES ... This morning the Caledonian Club, of this city, proceeded to Oakdale Park, where they propose celebrating the day in their usual style. They marched from their head-quarters at Eighth and Walnut streets to the depot, preceded by a full brass and and the pipes. They were dressed in the Highland garb, and attracted considerable attention.

ASSAULTING A BROTHER, -Michael McKinney, living on Germantown avenue, above Oxford street, yesterday got into a quarrel with a brother, whom he assaulted with a plate, inflicting several ugly wounds on the head. Michael was arrested, and on being taken before Alderman Heins, was committed to await the result of the injuries.

THE WORKERS.

Assembling of the Congress of the National Labor Union of the United States. This morning at 16 o'clock, pursuant to announce-ment, the annual Congress of the National Labor Union of the United States met in the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets.

The Union was organized in 1868. The following figures give the reported strength of the trades

designated:-		
Name,	Branches,	Members
Carrenters and Joiners	17	6,00
Cigar Makers	05	5,00
Bricklayers	700	15,00
Typographical Union.	770	14,00
Knights of St Cationia	13 2 A.A.W.	50,00
Knights of St. Crispin	10(1) 清掃書	
Coopers	20	5,00
		2,50
Iron Moulders	204	17,00
Machinists and Blacksmiths	120	10,00
Grand Forge of the United Stat	es. 48	1,60
Engineers	11	62
Tallors	185	2,00
Louismontino Elmonia	227 390	3,00
Locomotive Firemen	35	
Masons	5	2,00
Painters.	- F	3,50
MUSIAL WOLKETS		85
Cigar Makers	9.5	2,50
Cigar Makers	30	30,00
Total		168,57

As the Union makes no distinction as to co creed, or sex, a number of colored delegates were present, and a representation from the Saratoga Woman's Suffrage Convention also occupied a seat on the floor. Since the death of the late President of the Union, the duties of that office have devolved upon the Vice-President, Mr. C. H. Lucker, of New York, who has just issued the following:—

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION, PHILADEL-FRIA, July 36, 1869. To the Working People of the United States: The recent audien death of our housed and lamonted leader, Mr. William H. Sylvis, has unexpectedly devoted annumer. is volved upon me the cares and responsibilities at the Presidency of the National Labor Union. deeply deplore our almost freparable loss, a deeply deplore our almost freparable loss, a w in submission to the degrees of an instru Providence, it becomes my toperative duty, as cressor, to urga upon the workingmen and won the country, with renewed earnestness, the important being represented at the present session of the La cagress, and of repledging our devotion to these pro-less, in the premigation and carrying out of which refine of the tolling millions of the country is furely be session, as bereforce announced, will be held in or Philadelphia, commencing on Monday, August in 100 Philadelphia, commencing on Monday, August in 100 Clock A. M. Delegates will ploase report, on their ival, at No. 200 Harmony street.

C. H. LUCKER,

President National Labor Union.

The following are the Resident Committees on Labor Department and Eight Hour Law:—Resident Committee at Washington, D. C.; J. C. C. Whidey, Alexander Campbell, A. M. Paett, A. C. Cameron, and H. H. Day. Committee on Labor Department: Alexander Campbell, A. C. Cameron, and A. T. Cavis. Committee on Eight Hour Law; J. C. C. Whaley, A. T. Cavis, and S. E. Carr.

The hall in which the Compress is sitting is taste.

The hall in which the Congress is sitting is tastefully decorated with American flags, and everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of the delegates has been provided.

The officers of the Congress are C. H. Lucker, First Vice-President, of New York, Chairman, and John Vincent, of New York, Secretary,
The convention was called to order by Mr. Tucker, and the secretary read the call for the meeting as follows:

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION, PHILADEL-PINA, June 19, 1869.—To all whom it may concern:—At the New York session of the National Labor Union it was decided that the next session should be held in Pitts-

decided that the next session should be held in Pausburg, Pa.

Some three or four months ago the question presented itself to my mind whether it would not be best to change the place of meeting to Philadelphia. Since then the matter has been considerably agitated, both through the press and by letter and conversation, and there seems to but one opinion on the subject—all favor the change. To do so seemed like an important step—one requiring careful consideration. This I have given it, with but one object in view—to do what was best for the success of the causa.

object in view—to do what was best for the success of the cruse.

Having before me at all times the grave responsibilities of such a course, I have held myself ready and willing to assume them, and make the change, whenever my mind was clear upon the necessity of such a change. It is highly important that we have a large representation at the coming convention; this cannot be secured by holding it in Pittsburg. I am convinced that to hold it there will, to a very great extent, kill it. At this juncture of our movement we cannot afford to have a failure.

Yielding to the views of many of our most prominent members, and to my own convictions, I have determined to issue this circular, making the change.

Due notice is hereby given that the third annual session in the National Labor Union will be held in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., on the leth day of August next.

the National Labor Union will be held in the city of Plaindelphia, Pa., beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of August next.

All trade unions, all co-operative associations, all labor organizations of every kind, in every part of the country—whether composed of men or women—are entitled to representation, as prescribed in the constitution, as follows:

Section 2. Every International or National organization shall be entitled to three representatives, State organizations to two, Trede Unions and all other organizations to one representative in the National Labor Union, provided that representatives shall derive their election direct from the organization they claim to represent.

Each International organization represented is required to pay the sum of \$15, and each National organization \$10. Each local union or labor organization of any kind, represented by a delegate, is required to pay one. This is a very small tax—so small that every union in the land can pay it without the least embarrassment.

The coming convention will be the most important event—in connection with this great reform movement—that has ever occurred in this country, and I cannot close this circular without a strong and urgent appeal to every labor organization in the land to send a delegate.

President National Labor Union.

Rev. Joseph Kamp then opened the proceedings with prevent

Rev. Joseph Kamp then opened the proceedings

with prayer.
The first business in order was declared to be the appointment of a Committee on Credentials. The Chair announced it as follows:— Messrs, Jessup, of New York; Cameron, of Illi-nois; Trevillick, of Michigan; Walls, of Pennsyl-

Upon motion, after some discussion, the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock P. M., in order to allow the Committee on Credentials time to prepare their report and also as a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Sylvis, late President of the Union.

The following report of the President and Executive Committee will be presented:

On this, the Third Congress of the National Labor Union, we meet, first, to condole with each other on the departure from this life of our well-beloved President whose work and worth are before use with

sident, whose work and worth are before us, a glo rious example which we all see and feel it our duy to emulate, and persevere in the work he so manfully defended and nobly carried forward. Believing that his spirit still lends its power to cheer us for-ward and onward, we will not stop and feel awed or scouraged, but move forward, assured that we have not only his approving smile, but the help of God and the angels, from whom in all nature we see, feel, and know that labor is praise, and all humanity its expression.

We meet to-day, friends, not as a new party or or

ganization, feeble and puerile; the few years of our existence as a party does not measure the date of our existence, nor can our number tell our strength. We are here the living embodied element of greatness; the same influence which went orth at Bunker Hill and Concord, at Lexington and Brandywine, speaks out to-day in the same unmis-takable ring which there struck out for freedom. and down with tyranny—stands boldly forth to-day to join heart and hand, and swear against bondage.

In the National Labor Union are the people who have neither time, money, or inclination to frit away the precious hours in fashion's giddy throng— following the example of bondholders and bankers following the example of bondholders and bankers dancing and feting—when thousands upon thousands whom we have sworn to protect are struggling in the jaws of poverty, with certain destruction at their doors; nay, friends, ours is not a gathering where flunkyism and shoddy glisten in the gaslight and dazzle in the sun. We care not to worship gold, nor to bow in silence to that strategy which has placed our idois safe, and her millions out of the reach of the laboring men. ach of the laboring men.

We are here the solid men of our land; we meet knowing no sectional lines, no party spirit, which would make a boundary over which a great democracy may not travel with safety—men of the South of the North, of the East, and of the West, come to day with one common interest and one common claim. Nor do we come to lay the trophies of war upon the altar of Mars, and boast our separate mim to authority and to power. Ours is no claim to authority and to power. Ours is no such meeting, and we trust that no one present has in his heart a remnant of that fearful seed which allows one to say to another, "My State must have this or that favoritism, to the expense or exhaustion of a sister State or boundary." My friends, we have all seen enough of that—we come, a demand of the age—a necessity—a peace necessity. We come to represent and protect the people—to draw closer together the lines which are so steadily dividing capital and labor—to strike a well-directed blow at the gether the lines which are so steadily dividing capital and labor—to strike a well-directed blow at the anarchy which is so determinedly springing up in our land—to reduce, and simplify, and equalize labor, to keep our money out of the hands of foreign capitalists, to compel Congress and our representatives to remain true to the one hope which gleams out of the darkness; namely, the will of the people the law of the land—to demand proper protection for the entire country—to destroy all monopoly which holds per force of money, control of certain important lines of transportation, to crush forever the spirit and power which blocks up and compels the great mass to pay tribute to the now exhausted vampires of the East and the Atlantic.

We do not meet to congratulate and keep in ignorance the masses; our platform and the articles therein stated are more to supplie the spirit and the articles

rance the masses; our platform and the articles therein stated are up to all their demands; under

their istated are up to all their demands; under their just measure and broad positions our ranks are seing filled; but those remain immusable and un-changed in all their substance and spirit. We want no toadying politician to spread a net with promised power as bait. Of all such we say to our members beware; for he who is not with us in means, in heart, and in soul, is against us. Our numbers are steadily increasing; there is now a large majority in the South, eager, carnest men, ready to join us, orging us to come and aid their to

organize and to show them how so great a power as we possess may bless them. The great West, with all its vitality and vigor, beckons as onward and forward—naught remains but to accept the offer, and the numbers which are already knocking at our doors for admittance assure us victory.

We demand a hearing and a recognition, which has been asked again and again, and now we have only to say we can said will take it.

There are two echoes in the great guif which divides us—on the one side we hear the nation's promises to pay, honor!—on the other we hear repudiation; and of the latter term, which seems to shock the parlor patriols, let us say no more. It is not the voice of the few who have grown desperate and reckless. It is the sober second thought of the old men of our time, who look out into the darkness about us and know in their souls there is no hope for the generation who shall follow them—naught but our sure gliding into decay and destruction.

This is not a thing to pray for nor a time to fold hands in sflence, and leave to thought and hope that which action and a determined power should do. We join ourselves together in one solemn compact, men and women moving a solid phalanx against those oppressors, who have inade the Government their tool, and which obeys their nod and beek as a spaniel obeys his master.

Well may Mr. Sumner ask, "Are we a nation?" (no

their tool, and which doeys their not and beek as a spaniel obeys his master.

Well may Mr. Sumner ask, "Are we a nation?" (no doubt the gentleman thinks that without himself in Congress we should not be), but there are others asking this question and we believe it is to be answered only by the people—we the people will make it a nation. We know that our united strength will enable us to extend that a practical sympathy to all powers struggling in bondage which has been so completely dealed those whom they have led into said struggle; nay, friends, we have no time to idle completely denied those whom they have led into said struggle; nay, friends, we have no time to life away; the whole world turns to us this moment asking what is to be the end of Republican America. Some of your committee have travelled personally and alone, at their own expense, through the desolated cities and hamlets of the South. We have taked with men who have seen all sides of the policies offered by all and what is their home or them. lies offered by all, and what is their hope or their rust? Nothing has been done for them which was pomised. Not a single thing which the Government lociared should be has given the slightest relief from the apprehension which constantly pursues them. Reduced to the last extremity, their remaining acros lepart under that hiw of necessity which has so long

depart under that law of necessity which has so long crushed them unto the earth.

Think you, friends, there is no restitution? Is there nothing to fear when the Government usurps the power, and when the national finances are swayed by the selfish tyrant who moves but for his own pleasure? Is that a republic? and is it right that the people are silent? Nay, friends, all ages have produced their special power at the right time to stand against oppression!

time to stand against oppression?

Men have been ere this raised up to go forth clothed in the night which truth brings out of the gloom of despair, and we will gather together in the great cities of our great Union and with the platform of the National Labor Union we will make a power which will take, and not ask that power which would feign ignorance of our existence ed in behalf of the President and Executive

> FLORENCE H. DAY, A. C. CAMBRON, R. TREVELLICK, A. T. CAVIS, A. M. PRUITT,

J. C. C. WHALEY. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16, 1869.

THE DOMESTIC MARKET.-Peaches continue t come to the city in abundance. The following com-orise the number of baskets brought this morning by everal beats from Delaware and Maryland:—By the several boats from Delaware and Maryland:—By the Fanny Cadwallader, from Sassafras, Md., 3000; Diamond State, from Sassafras, Md., 5000; Jersey Bine, from Smyrna, Del., 5000; 1 schooner and 2 sloops from Odessa, Del., 6000, and 6 barges from Delaware and Maryland, 10,500. The price per basket ranged from 30 to 70 cents, while for superior qualities as high as \$1.50 was obtained. But few were sent to New York, in consequence of their mellow state. A large number of dealers are here from New York in expectation of buying a large quantity to-morrow. expectation of buying a large quantity to-morrow. The market is decipedly active and steady. Water melons arrived in great numbers from New Jersey and brought from \$17 to \$25 per hundred. Cante opes sold from 50 to 50 cents per basket. The toma-toes were exceedingly fine, and sold for 25 cents per basket. Egg plants brought the same figure, while corn ranged from \$5 cents to \$1 per basket.

THE FRENCH CABLE-THE RATES FROM NEW YORK ro France.—To-day the French Cable Company, in connection with the Franklin Telegraph Company office No. 45 S. Third street, opens for business.

The rate from New York to all points in France, Great Britain, and Ireland is \$7.50 in gold for ten words, and 75 cents in gold for each additional

On messages from Philadelphia the local rate of 25 and 2 in currency will be added, in conformity with the regulations a topted at the Vienna Conven-tion. The cable company extends to the public the advantage of counting five figures or five letters as one word, charging double for secret messages, com-posed of only numerals or groups of letters not formog dictionary words.

Ing dictionary words,

The tariff to Western Europe will be announced in
a few days. To meet the requirements of cable
business, and its own constantly increasing patronage, the Franklin line is being reconstructed and laced in superior working condition.

RESCUING PRISONERS .- George Hughes was arrested at Thirteenth and Cherry streets yesterday for rescuing a prisoner from Policeman Duman. Alderman Morrow sent him below for trial. James and Samuel Baxter attempted to take a prisoner from Policeman McCall, of the Seventh dis rict, yesterday, when they themselves got into the nands of other policemen. Alderman Toland commit

ted them in default of ball, ALLEGED CHICKEN THIEF .- John Wilson, a seaman, was taken into custody at an early hour this morning, at Third and Berks streets, having in his possession eight dead chickens. Being unable to give any satisfactory explanation as to how he ob-tained them, he was taken before Alderman Heins, who held him for a further hearing.

ROBBERY AT CHELTEN HILLS,-The coach-house of Mr. Thomas J. Lancaster was robbed, on Friday night last, of all the harness, which consisted of a double set, nearly new, and a single set. A reward is offered for the recovery of the stolen property and the detection of the thief.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—Shortly before S o'clock this morning, the alarm of fire was caused by the destruction of the roof of the dwelling No. 605 Swanson street. It originated from sparks from the chimney. The loss sustained will reach about \$500.

DROWNED IN THE SCHUYLKILL-Yesterday William Crumley, aged twenty-two years, was drowned while bathing in the Schuylkill, below Flat Rock, Manayunk. His body was recevered, and Coroner Daniels will hold an inquest, A BABE FOUND IN A CULVERT .- About 2 o'clock

yesterday the attention of a policeman was called to the presence of a dead infant in the inlet at Fourth and Buttonwood streets. He procured assistance, and succeeded in fishing the body out. YOUNG RASCALS,-Lewis Smith and William Simpson, both young men, have been held by Alderman Ramsdell in \$600 bail to answer the charge of inde-

ent exposure of their persons yesterday in the vicinity of Columbia Bridge. FELL THROUGH A HATCH .- Jacob Vandercroft,

sailor on board of the schooner Isabella Thompson, lying at Pier 19, Richmond, fell through the hatch at an early hour yesterday morning and was seriously

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.

LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1633 CHESNUT Street



FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 206 PRICE Street, Germantown, to rent from October 1 until May L Apply on the premises, or by letter, to

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FOURTH EDITION FIFTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

Issues of New Counterfeit Ten-Dollar Greenbacks-New Schemes for "Pushing" Spurious Currency-Gen. Canby and the Test Oath in Virginia-Discharge of Pratt, the

EUROPE.

Texan.

More Yachting in English Waters-The Harvard Crew-They Pull Over the Regular Course-A Petition for the Release of American Fenians.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More Counterfelt Ten Dollar Notes. Despatch to the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 16 .- The Treasurer of the United States to-day received another counter feit ten dollar greenback of the twenty-third series, letter "E," which in its distinctive features varies materially from any other spurious note yet presented here. The engraving i quite coarse, and does not attempt to imitate the genuine plate at all closely. The vignette of Mr. Lincoln is a very indifferent engraving, and the scroll-work around the medallion poorly imitated. It may be interesting to the business public to know that there is within a fraction of eighty-three millions of ten dollar greenbacks in circulation, of which, in response to the recent circular of the Treasurer recalling it, some twenty-five thousand dollars have already been received from New York, and it is hoped the last issue will be shortly taken up. Of the fifty dollar greenbacks to be recalled under the circular referred to, there are only some seventeen millions in circulation, as shown by the books of the Treasurer's office on the 1st instant. The Galveston Railroad Case.

Judge Swayne is to-day hearing the Galvestor and Houston Railroad case in the United State Supreme Court-room The Test Oath in Virginia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Aug. 16 .- There is much specu ation as to what General Canby will do in the matter of the test oath as connected with the Virginia Legislature. There is reason to believe that when General Canby was here a few days ago he received proper instructions on this subject from General Sherman, and there is good reason for stating that the test oath will be exacted from the members of the Legislature. Spurious Currency.

Treasurer Spinner is in receipt of information to the effect that certain parties in Norfolk are issuing fac-similes of United States currency, and selling it to those who are willing to be gulled. The plan is to send out a genuine fifty cent note as a specimen, and then to give spurious notes when the order is received. The Fall Elections.

A Republican politician of some note who arrived to-day from Indiana, says the Democrats will probably carry the local elections in that State this fall. He says there is great dissatisfaction with many of the President's appoint-

FROM NEW YORK.

A Bank President Charged with Embezzling

New York, Aug. 16.—The arrest of George R. Ritter, President of the First National Bank of Memphis, is to-day announced to have been made in this city. He is charged with embezzling \$600,000 of the school fund of Tennessee The arrest was kept quiet, but the Tennessee authorities were notified, and officers are expected from Memphis to-day to take charge of the prisoner. The evidence against him is unknown. His counsel had an interview with him yesterday, but up to this forenoon had taken no steps towards obtaining his discharge on a writ of habeas corpus.

More About the Pratt Case-The Excitement Unabated. New York, Aug. 16 .- The Federal building in Chambers street is crowded with people, curious to witness the proceedings in the Pratt case. The U. S. troops, well supplied with ball, eartridge, and rations, are still guarding Marshal Barlow. Pratt will be produced at 2 P. M. before the U. S. Commissioner. It is rumored that a requisition for the prisoner has been received from Gen. Reynolds, commanding in Texas. Pratt, the Alleged Murderer, Discharged.

patch to The Evening Telegraph. New York, Aug. 16 .- John B. Pratt, the alleged pirate, murderer, and traitor, from Texas, has been discharged by United States Commissioner Osborne, solely on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to detain him.

FROM THE STATE. A Small Shower.

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., Aug. 16 .- A small shower of rain fell yesterday, but not enough to affect the river.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-3 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:

N. Y. Central R. 210 | Western Union Tele. 381 Toledo & Wabash R. 74 Mil. and St. Paul R. c. 81

FROM EUROPE. More English Yacht Racing.

By the Angle-American Cable,

LONDON, Aug. 16 .- Another fine yacht race from Cowes on Saturday was participated in by the boats of the Victoria Club. The race was for the Commodore's cup, with time allowances, round the Isle of Wight. There were fourteen entries, although only eight boats started. The yachts got off at 9 A, M., and the first three vachts came in as follows:-Aline, 4:44 P. M. Egeria, 4:49 P. M.; Condor, 4:51 P. M. The Egeria won the race by time allowance. The Harvard Crew.

The Harvard crew were out again on Saturday or practice, and traversed the course from Putney to Mortlake (which is the regular course agreed upon for the race of August 29) in 21 minutes and 10 seconds. Clasper is building a beat for the Harvard crew, and oars by the best makers have been ordered.

American Fenians. The Rev. Paul Bagley's petition for the release of American Fenians has been sent to the Queen. This Afternoon's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 16.—Five-twenties firm at 881, PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Bourse is firm. Renter 731, 10c,

THE LATEST NEWS. Recovery of \$100,000 Worth of Stolen Bonds in New York-Partial Return of Revenue Taxes for

> of Another General Strike in the Coal Region.

the Past Year-Fears

THE MINING DISTRICT.

A Prediction that a "Strike" will Become

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WILKESBARRE, Aug. 16 .- It is reported here that the Upper Lehigh and Hazleton miners have suspended work and stopped pumps, in consequence of the new schedule of prices issued by the operators.

The Lehigh and Schuylkill men are expected to go out to-day. There is no suspension in the Wyoming Valley, nor is there any immediate prospect of any taking place.

It is esserted by those well acquainted with matters, that suspension will again become

The movement of the operators is looked upon as a scheme to affect the coal market. Whenever they consider it for their interest to resume, they can easily do so by paying the same wages as

FROM NEW YORK.

Theft and Recovery of \$118,000.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. New York, Aug. 16 .- On Saturday last two officers of the Washington Fire Insurance Company, at No. 172 Broadway, discovered that a tin box, containing cash, bonds, checks, and notes to the value of \$128,530, had been stolen. They did not mention their loss to the police. This morning at an early hour, as an officer was patrolling West Twenty-third street, he discovered a package on a stoop with a printed address on it directed to the Washington Insurance Company. It was taken to the station-house and opened, when it was found to contain bonds and papers bearing on their face the value of nearly \$118,000. The Secretary of the insurance company was apprised of the discovery, and recognized the contents of the package as part of the funds stolen from the office on Saturday, All the stolen property was recovered excepting \$8000, consisting of \$6000 in Kings county bonds, \$2000 in Governments, and \$180 in gold.

The Pratt Case. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 .- The Pratt case has ended without a collision. John H. Pratt was produced before Commissioner Osborne this morning at 11 o'clock. Major-Generals McDowell and Ingalls were in consultation with the United States District Attorney as to what course to pursue in case of attempted rescue. but their consultation was useless. Some of the crowd assembled, but no attempt was made.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Partial Revenue Returns for the Year Ending June 30. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 16. Partial returns to the Revenue Office for the year ending June 30 show that the following amount of taxes have been collected:-

Distilled spirits, all sources, including liquor licenses, \$43,800,000; tobacco, \$22,200,000; mented liquors, \$5,600,000; income, individuals, \$23,100,000; internal revenue stamps, \$15,505,000. Seventy-seven districts are yet to be heard from. Supervisor John Legre, of Rochester, N. H., has been recommissioned, without reference to territory.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$795,739.

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